

REMARKS

The specification and abstract have been amended in order to correct an obvious typographical error.

Claims 1-6 have been amended in order to write these claims in the appropriate U.S. claim format.

Claims 1 and 2 have also been amended in order to correct an obvious typographical error by deleting the term "[lacuna]".

Claims 5 and 6 have also been amended in order to eliminate the multiple dependencies.

Claims 7-12 have been added by the foregoing amendments. Support for claims 7-9 occurs, for example in original claim 5. Support for claims 10-12 occurs, for example in original claim 6.

Claims 1-6 were in the application as filed. Claims 7-12 have been added by the foregoing amendments. Claims 1-12 remain in the application.

The specification is objected to for the stated reason that the structures shown on pages 2, 3, and 4 are mislabeled as the formula (I) and should refer to formulas (II), (III) and (IV), respectively. This objection is traversed and reconsideration and withdrawal thereof are requested as the specification clearly shows that each of the structural formulations set forth on pages 2-4 fall within the scope of the general formula (I) set forth on page 5 of the specification and, hence should indeed be referred to as the formula (I). Accordingly, no basis is seen for the Examiner's requirement that the formulas on pages 2-4 be relabeled as formulas (II), (II) and IV), respectively, and the objection to the specification should therefore be withdrawn.

The objection under 37 C.F.R. §1.71 to the term "[lacuna]" on page 1, line 18, page 3, line 2, and the abstract is believed to be overcome and should be withdrawn in view of the above described amendments wherein the term was deleted.

Claim 6 is objected to for the stated reason that the abbreviation "ENT" should be spelled out to avoid any confusion of its meaning. This objection is traversed and reconsideration and withdrawal of thereof are requested for the reasons given hereinbelow. As evidenced by the attached page from Stedman's Medical Dictionary, it is well known to those skilled in the art that the abbreviation "ENT" stands for ears, nose and throat. Accordingly, as this abbreviation is a standard abbreviation that is well-known to those skilled in the art, no basis is seen for the Examiner's objection and it should therefore be withdrawn.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112. In support of this rejection the Examiner has stated that:

Claims 1-6 provide for the use of a compound of formula (I), but since the claims does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

This rejection is believed to be overcome and should be withdrawn in view of the above described amendments to the claims.

Claims 2-3 and 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In support of the rejection, the Examiner has stated that:

Dependent claims 2-3 limit the independent claim 1 by reciting "the compound of formula (I) is compound...". The subgenus structures shown in claims 2-3 are depicted with (I) as the claimed structure in claim 1. The formula (I) structure shown in claim 1 differs from the structures in claims 2 and 3 labeled as the structure (I). This inconsistency in the claims makes the claimed subject matter vague and indefinite. Claims 5-6 are also rejected because they are depending on the rejected base claims.

This rejection is believed to be overcome and should be withdrawn for the same reasons given hereinbelow in responding to the objection to the specification.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In support of this rejection the Examiner has stated that:

Claims 1-2 recite that B represents "[lacuna] aminobicyclic group...". It is not clear at all what is meant by "[lacuna] aminobicyclic group". Applicant is requested to clarify.

Claim 6 relates that the claimed medicament is used for the treatment "[lacuna] diabetic neuropathies...". Although "diabetic neuropathies" is readily recognized terminology in the art, it is not clear at all what is meant by "[lacuna] diabetic neuropathies". Applicant is requested to clarify. Claims 3-5 are also rejected because they are depending on the rejected base claims.

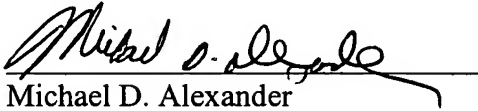
This rejection is believed to be overcome and should be withdrawn in view of the above-described amendment to claims 1, 2 and 6 wherein the term "[lacuna]" has been deleted.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 for the stated reason that the recitation of a use without setting forth any steps involved in the process results in an improper definition of a process. This rejection is believed to be overcome and should be withdrawn in view of the above-described amendments to claims 1-6.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, reconsideration and withdrawal of: (a) the objection to the specification, (b) the objection to claim 6, (c) the rejection of claims 1-6 under 35 U.S.C. §112, and (d) the rejection of claims 1-6 under 35 U.S.C. §101 is requested and allowance of claims 1-12 is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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gingival e., an overgrowth (localized or diffuse) of gingival tissue, nonspecific in nature. See also gingival *hyperplasia*, gingival *hyper trophy*.

lumbar e. of spinal cord, *intumescencia* lumbalis.

-enoic [-ene + -ic]. Suffix indicating an unsaturated acid.

enol (ē'noI) [-ene + -ol]. A compound possessing a hydroxyl group (alcohol) attached to a doubly bonded (ethylenic) carbon atom ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$); properly italicized when attached as a prefix or infix to an otherwise complete name; e.g., *enol* pyruvate; phosphoenol pyruvate.

enolase (ē'noI-ās) (EC 4.2.1.11). Phosphopyruvate hydratase; an enzyme catalyzing the dehydration of 2-phospho-D-glycerate to phosphoenol pyruvate.

enolization (ē'noI-i-zā'shūn). Conversion of a keto to an enol form; e.g., $\text{CH}_3\text{-CO-COOH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$.

enol pyruvate (ē'noI-pī'rūvāt). $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{-COO}^-$, the form of pyruvate encountered in the biologically important phosphoenol pyruvate (*enol* pyruvate phosphate), not in the free form.

enophthalmia (en-of-thal'mē-ā). Enophthalmos.

enophthalmos (en-of-thal'mos) [G. *en*, in, + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Enophthalmia; recession of the eyeball within the orbit.

enorganic (en-ōr-gan'ik). Rarely used term denoting that which occurs as an innate characteristic of an organism.

enosimania (en'ō-si-mā'nē-ā) [G. *enosis*, a quaking, + *mania*, insanity]. Rarely used term for the obsessive belief of having committed an unpardonable offense.

enostosis (en-os-tō'sis) [G. *en*, in, + *osteon*, bone, + *-osis*, condition]. A mass of proliferating bone tissue within a bone.

enoyl (ēn'ō-il) [-ene + -oyl]. The acyl radical of an unsaturated aliphatic acid.

enoyl-ACP reductase [EC 1.3.1.9]. Crotonyl-ACP reductase; an enzyme catalyzing hydrogenation of acyl-ACP complexes to 2,3-dehydroacyl-ACP's, with NAD^+ as hydrogen acceptor; important in fatty acid metabolism.

enoyl-ACP reductase (NADPH) [EC 1.3.1.10]. Acyl-ACP dehydrogenase or red uctase; an enzyme carrying out the same reaction as enoyl-ACP reductase, but with NADP^+ as hydrogen acceptor.

enoyl-CoA hydratase [EC 4.2.1.17]. Enoyl hydratase; crotonase; an enzyme catalyzing a reversible reaction between an L-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA and a 2,3- (or 3,4) *trans*-enoyl-CoA.

2-enoyl-CoA reductase. Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (NADP^+).

enoyl hydratase. Enoyl-CoA hydratase.

Enroth, Emil E., Finnish ophthalmologist, 1879-1953. See E.'s *sign*.

E.N.S. Abbreviation for ethylnorepinephrine.

ensiform (en'si-fōrm) [L. *ensis*, sword, + *forma*, appearance]. Xiphoid.

ensisternum (en'sis-ter'nūm) [L. *ensis*, sword, + *sternum*]. *Processus xiphoideus*.

entrophe (en'strō-fē) [G. *en*, in, + *strophē*, a turning]. Entropion (2).

ensu Acronym for equivalent normal son unit, that amount of information which will half the conditional probability that a female consultant is a carrier for an X-linked trait; each normal son contributes one ensu.

ENT Abbreviation for ears, nose, and throat. See otorhinolaryngology.

ent-. See ento-.

en'tad [G. *entos*, within, + L. *ad*, to]: Toward the interior.

ental (en'tāl) [G. *entos*, within]. Relating to the interior; inside.

entamebiasis (ent-ā-mē-bi-ā-sis). Infection with *Entamoeba histo-*

lytica. See amebiasis; amebic dysentery.

Entamoeba (ent-ā-mē'bā) [G. *entos*, within + *amoibē*, change]. *Paramoeba*; a genus of ameba parasitic in the cecum and large bowel of man and other primates and in many domestic and wild mammals and birds; with the exception of *E. histolytica*, members of the genus appear to be relatively harmless inhabitants of the host.

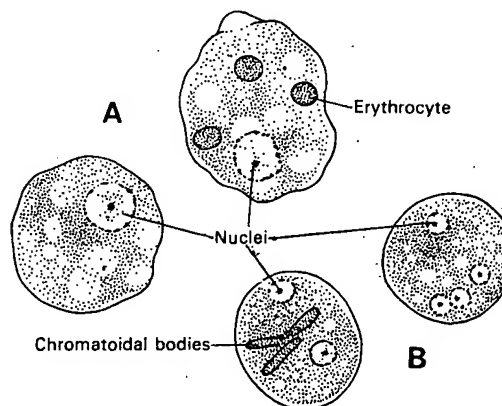
E. bucca'lis, *E. gingiva'lis*.

E. co'li, *Amoeba coli*; nonpathogenic species that occurs in the large intestine of man, other primates, dogs, and possibly pigs; often confused with *E. histolytica*, but distinguished by nuclear details and by the number of nuclei and the form of chromatoidals in the cyst.

E. gingiva'lis, *E. buccalis*; *Amoeba buccalis*; *A. dentalis*; a species found in the oral cavity of man, other primates, dogs, and cats; in man, it is frequently associated with poor oral hygiene and its resultant diseases.

E. hartman'ni, species found in the large intestine of man, other primates, and dogs; now considered to be a distinct strain or species that is nonpathogenic and smaller than *E. histolytica* but otherwise indistinguishable from it; formerly called the "small race" of *E. histolytica*.

E. histoly'tica, *Amoeba dysenteriae*; *A. histolytica*; a species that is the only distinct pathogen of the genus, the so-called "large race" of *E. histolytica*, causing tropical or amebic dysentery in man and also in dogs (man is the reservoir for canine infections). In man, the organism, though usually nonpathogenic, may penetrate the epithelial tissues of the colon, causing ulceration (amebic dysentery); in a small proportion of these cases, the organism may reach the liver by the portal bloodstream and produce abscesses (hepatic amebiasis); in a fraction of these cases it may then spread to other organs, such as the lungs, brain, kidney, or skin and frequently be fatal.



Entamoeba histolytica

A, trophozoites, one ameba having ingested erythrocytes ($\times 1000$); B, cysts, one of which has chromatoidal bodies ($\times 1500$).

E. moshkov'skii, a species of ameba very similar to *E. histolytica*, probably not infective to man, but a cause of diagnostic difficulties since it has been recovered from human sewage and may be responsible for false-positive results in tests of sewage plant effluents.

entasia, entasis (en-tā'zē-ā, en'tā-sis) [G. distention]. Tonic spasm.

entatic (en-tat'ik) [G. *enteinein*, to stretch; metaphorically, to intensify]. 1. Pertaining to entasia. 2. Rarely used synonym of aphrodisiac.

enter-. See entero-.

enteral (en'ter-āl) [G. *enteron*, intestine]. Within, or by way of, the